

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

Republican Nominations



FOR PRESIDENT.

CLYDESSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

VERMONT.

For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRANTLEY, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.

For Elector—Third District—GEORGE W. KINGS, of Stowe.

General Sedgwick.

On the 21st inst., the dedication of the commemorative Statue of Gen. Sedgwick took place at West Point, N. Y., and the following are the closing remarks of George W. Curtis, the Orator of the occasion.

But with what mournful and pitying eyes did Liberty survey her triumph bought at all her great triumphs have been, with tears and blood and heart-break. How truly sang her poet amid the ghastly tempest of battle:

"We wait beneath the furnace blast,
The range of transformation;
Not painlessly doth God recast
And mold anew the nation."

From among the happy homes among the hills and valleys upon the seashore and the prairie, three hundred thousand brave and beloved had marched to the field and returned no more. Him, also, whom your hearts recall, whom his country remembers, who fondly said, as he stood at his door looking out upon the soft Housatonic landscape, "Is there another spot on earth so beautiful as Cornwall Hollow?" Him whom the green fields of Cornwall Hollow shall behold no more. Emerging from the Wilderness on the 9th of May, 1864, the army was concentrated around Spotsylvania Court House, Gen. Sedgwick and his corps holding the left of the line. It was Monday morning, and the General was watching his men place the guns. He was sitting under a tree talking with Gen. MacMahon, his Adjutant-General and warm personal friend, one of the young heroes whom the war discovered and developed, and whose brilliant service and rapid promotion showed how wisely Sedgwick chose his men. The General was speaking proudly and tenderly of his staff and corps when, observing some mistake in the work of his men, he said abruptly: "That's wrong." He and his adjutant were together, and as they moved toward the working parties the Rebel sharpshooters began to fire. The soldiers dodged as the bullets whistled. "Come, come men! Why, they couldn't hit an elephant at this distance." "Ah, General!" said one of the men behind a tree, "I've tried it, and I believe in dodging." "Very well, my man," said Sedgwick, "go to your place; but I tell you, they can't hit an elephant here." He turned, still smiling to continue the conversation with his adjutant, who heard the sharp, low, singing sound of a bullet ending dully, and Sedgwick sank slowly to the ground. His friend, MacMahon, vainly tried to support him. He bent over him and spoke to him with passionate eagerness, but Sedgwick did not answer. His eyes were closed; his hands were clasped; the sweet smile lingered upon his face. A little blood trickled down the cheek from beneath the left eye. His heart beat gently for a moment, and was still. The country heard of his death as of the loss of an army. It was evidenced from his soldiers' feet they should be unnerfed in battle. Then from the a sylvan bower in the old woods of Spotsylvania, in which it was tenderly laid that morning, Connecticut, remembering Putnam and Wooster; Connecticut, mother of the Grants and the Shermans of Ellsworth, Winthrop, Ward, and Lyon, who had sent her children to every famous field of the war, received with love and sorrow and with perpetual proud remembrance, the dead body of John Sedgwick. On the Sunday after, he fell, borne by his neighbors, amid the tears of silent thousands, and wrapped in the flag, he was buried in Cornwall Hollow. No military salute was fired above his grave—but one solitary peal of distant thunder sublimely suggested the soldier's life and death. Sedgwick died, but the Victory was won. What was the victory? It was twofold. First it was the revelation of an overpowering national instinct as the foundation of the Union. It dissipated old theories. It interpreted the Constitution. Plant a homogeneous people under one Government along the coast of a virgin continent; let them gradually spread to the farther sea, speaking the same language, virtually of the same religious faith, intermarrying and cherishing common heroic traditions. Suppose them sweeping from end to end of their vast domains without passports; the physical perils of their increasing extent constantly modified by science; steam and the telegraph making Maine and Oregon neighbors—their trade enormous, their prosperity a miracle, their commonwealth of unsurpassed power and importance in the world, and you may theorize of divided sovereignty as you will, but you have supposed an imperial nation which may indeed be a power of evils well as of good, but which, until it is fatally demoralized, can no more recede into its original elements and local sources than this abounding river, pouring broad and resistless into the sea, can turn backward to the petty sources of springs and rills from whence it flows. "No, no," murmurs the exultant river, "when you can take blue out of the sky, when you can steal heat from fire, when you can strip splendor from the morn-

ing, then, and not before, can you reclaim your separate drops from me?" "Yes, yes, my river," answered the Union, "you speak for me; I am no more a child, but a man; no more a confederacy, but a nation. The States are members; I am the body. I am no more New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Carolina—I am the United States of America, one and indivisible."—Amen, roars Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Port Royal. Amen, thunders the Kearsage, as she sinks the Alabama. Amen, sings Sherman, as he marches to the sea. Amen, sings Sedgwick, as he sinks dead at Spotsylvania. But the victory was more than that. A great nation may be a great cause to humanity. An imperial flag may be a black flag of injustice. It is not great power, it is not great use of power that is admirable. The true triumph of war is not that the Union shall henceforth be an undivided power merely, but that it shall be an undivided power of justice and equality. Of the two forces that from the first have struggled for its control, the evil principle, finding that by all the laws of Heaven and of human warfare it was failing, sought to ruin what it could not rule. Baffled in its bloody effort, let us now take care, with malice toward none, with charity for all, that it be baffled forever. But this can be done only by ceaseless activity. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, because its foe is as crafty as it is cruel. Bent in one form, it will try another. The magician who was a tiger yesterday will be a fox to-day. Sedgwick died to preserve the integrity of the Union. We live that we may preserve its justice. From the 300,000 who see not this peaceful autumn sun, from field and river, from mount and sea, from the blow in the streets of Baltimore, from the torture and despair of Andersonville, from Fort Wagner and Fort Pillow, from all your heroic fields—men of the Sixty Corps—rom the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and from your brothers who were buried here, comes the glorious cry, "We carried under the flag of the Union—the flag that promised liberty. We won our victory and died; see that you die rather than surrender."

Officers and brothers of the Sixty Corps, you stand here together for the last time, and before parting, never as a corps to meet again, your hands and hearts that with his beat back the cruel flames of war, here upon the spot he knew so well, in tender memory of him and in bond of faithful union among yourselves, raise this statue to the brave and gentle Sedgwick. It is wrought of canon that with his eye watching you and his heart trusting you, you captured in the blazing fury of battle. It is a monument of your valor as well as of his devotion. His modesty would have refused it for himself, but his affection would have accepted it from you. Here leave it, under the sky and among the hills. Upon this soldier's field, it shall outwatch at its silent post the sentinels of to-day, the sentinels of coming years. This noble pageant, this diving multitude, these spoken words, this roar of canon, these peals of echoing music, shall pass away, but thou, mute soldier, shall remain! Thy lips shall speak when we are gone; and to the young and docile hearts that through long years hereafter shall hither come to give themselves to the service of the flag, say cheerless first for say, for America, say for mankind, "That flag is the flag of liberty and justice, and therefore the flag of peace!"

Gen. Washburn's Oration.

The following is an abstract of the oration delivered by Gen. P. T. Washburn before the Vermont Officers' Re-Union Society, at Montpelier, October 22d, 1868, as reported in the Times:

The orator for the occasion prefaced his address with an allusion to the social character of the occasion, its pleasures for those present, and its influence in keeping green the memory of the 5,000 brave men who had surrendered their lives in the service of the country. The work yet to be done was the appropriate theme of the hour. A recital of the causes which led to the war—the reachery of men in high places—and the condition of the military organization of the State at the time, were passed in rapid review. Only 22 company organizations existed when the first call was issued, from which was raised the first regiment, which arrived at Fortress Monroe in time to help save that stronghold from falling into the hands of the enemy. The prompt action and efficiency of Gov. Fairbanks in raising the 1st regt. was alluded to. The name of the first battle of the war is inscribed upon the banner of the 1st Vermont. The error of the day, underestimating the strength of each other in the contest was alluded to. It was thought that three regiments was all that could be required or that the State could sustain. The liberal provision which the State made for the soldiers and their families was spoken of as evidence of the patriotism of the people. And the 32,238 brave men who responded to the successive calls, were the proofs of the inexhaustible resources of a loyal State. A Constitution freed from compromises, and a record that all men are born equal, were the fruits of the struggle.

The motto of our noble State, "Freedom and Unity," has become the motto of the country, and this motto so gallantly borne by our volunteers, has never been surrendered to the enemy upon a single battle-field.

The Old Brigade "The best brigade in the Army of the Potomac," he followed through its wanderings and fightings, enumerating them in my battle-fields upon which they had won imperishable glory for themselves and for the State. The regiments in the Department of the Gulf, as well as the 9th and 17th, which were not brigaded with 17th, Vermont Regiments, he eulogized highly, referring to their brilliant record, and the honor they had won in many a well-fought battle.

But who shall find words to describe the noble record of the Cavalry Regiment? Always ready to follow where any one would follow; who could read without a thrill of admiration the history of the seventy-three battles in which they were engaged?

The sharpshooters too, always assigned a place in front—a post of honor as well as of danger—have well and faithfully borne their part in the great struggle. The 2d Brigade entered the service late, but were anxious to emulate the deeds of the Old Brigade; and upon the bloody field of Gettysburg they were received

into full communion, and heartily welcomed by them.

Our soldiers have earned for the State a reputation of which she may well be proud, but at what a fearful cost? And now shall this struggle have been fought for nothing? Shall the vanquished dictate terms to the voters? Aided by an apostate President, the Rebels have now full faith that the cause for which they fought is not dead, but that the election of their candidates would be its full success, and by the rope, the knife and the bullet, they are fast reducing their own population to the same political tenets that they hold.

Faith to the loyal dead, to their widows and orphans, demands that slavery, and every incident and result of slavery, shall cease to exist—treason made odious and traitors punished.

Gen. Grant has said: "Let us have peace." If we are true to ourselves, peace will prevail from the Atlantic to the golden gates of the Pacific, and a victory will be won by Grant in November which will secure the full results of the victory which he achieved at Appomattox. The order of the gallant Sedgwick, to "put the Vermont troops ahead and keep the column well closed up," was quoted in conclusion as one that would secure an advancing column that would march in triumph to victory.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE, 1868.—The following table shows the vote of each State in the Electoral College of 1868, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas being as yet unreconstructed States, have no votes this year:

STATE.	VOTE.
Alabama	8
Arkansas	5
California	5
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	3
Georgia	9
Illinois	16
Indiana	13
Iowa	8
Kansas	3
Kentucky	11
Louisiana	7
Maine	7
Maryland	7
Massachusetts	12
Michigan	8
Minnesota	4
Missouri	11
Nebraska	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	7
New York	33
North Carolina	9
Ohio	21
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	26
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	4
Tennessee	10
Vermont	5
West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	8
Total	294
Necessary to a choice	148

Special Notices.

Twenty-five Years Practice
In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. How at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain St. Albans, No. 9 Eminent Street, Boston.

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from nervous debility, and premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free of all charge, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. GORDEN, 166-17, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

P. O. T.—Try a box of P. O. T. Plaster. Take no other, but insist on having this. For sale by all Druggists and Country Dealers. D. J. W. POLAND, Manufacturer.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY
For those brown discolorations on the face is "Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion." Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 9 Bond St., New York. Sold everywhere. No. 210-6m

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A book of 100 pages, sent free in reply to this. Address B. GREENE, M. D., 10 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

The American Cooking Stove.

ANOTHER PATENT SUIT.—We understand Messrs. Shear, Packard & Co. have been compelled to commence a suit against Hunt & Miller, of Hudson, for infringing the Patent on the Ash Sifter in the American Cooking Stove. This suit, which they have been compelled to bring against different parties on this Stove, is the fourth in a series of suits which the four previous suits have resulted favorably for S. P. & Co., and they are determined to follow up all cases of infringement until others cease from appropriating their improvements. Albany Evening Journal, July 26th, 1868.

All persons are cautioned against selling or using Stoves with a Shaking Ash Sifter in the hearth, or under the grate, as this improvement is fully secured to us by five different Patents, and all persons selling or using Stoves with this improvement, will be liable to prosecution for infringement, as we have granted no license to other parties to make or sell this improvement, and all infringements will be promptly prosecuted.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO., Albany, N. Y.

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Dr. H. ANDERSON, after fifteen years of scientific research and experiment, has succeeded in dissolving one and one quarter grains of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water, and the most astounding results have followed its use, particularly in Scrofula and kindred diseases. Circulars free.

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DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Consumption generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Hemorrhoids, and Gravel, and other Complaints.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1868.
POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. After having given it a thorough trial, we can confidently recommend Poland's White Pine Compound as a very valuable article for the cure of colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints generally. In several cases we have known it to give prompt relief when all other remedies had been tried and failed. It is an article, which in a climate so prone to sudden and severe colds as that of New England, might be very beneficially used. We are sure that those who once obtain it will give it a fair trial, and will not thereafter be willing to be without it. Boston Journal.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is not only a safe and reliable remedy, but it is a very pure and pleasant-tasting medicine. The White Pine Compound is now sold in every part of the United States and British Provinces. Prepared at the New England Botanical Dispensary, Boston, Mass. 234-17

DYSPEPSIA.

There is no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

(A protected solution of the Potassio-iodide of Iron.) as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate form of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens proves.

FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D.D.

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"I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years standing. I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me as a troubled sufferer, I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me."

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN WRITES AS FOLLOWS:

"My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the Fountain of Health on this side of the Atlantic. The bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia."

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a history of this remarkable remedy, with a treatise on "Iron as a medicine," will be sent free to any address.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 35 Day Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. 4x-237

NOTICE.

THE St. Albans Bank of St. Albans, Vt., whose charter terminated on the 25th day of March, 1868, hereby give notice that it will redeem its outstanding bills, at its bank room, in the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, for one year from the 25th day of May, 1868, agreeably to the following act.

St. Albans, Vt., May 27th, 1868.

An act relating to the redemption of Bank notes. It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. After the expiration of the charter of any bank chartered by this State, or after the termination of the existence of any such bank agreeably to the laws of this State, such bank shall cause notice to be published in two weekly newspapers of the county where such bank is located, for one full year, setting forth that said bank will redeem its outstanding bills, the day of the expiration of its charter or the date of termination of its existence, and a copy of this act and upon due publication of such notice, neither such bank nor its officers shall be liable to any action for the non-redemption for any of its outstanding bills, unless the same shall have been duly presented and payment thereon demanded at its bank room, or at the banking house of said bank.

SEC. 2. After the expiration of the charter, or after the termination of the existence of any such bank, as aforesaid, such bank shall cease to be subject to the operation, or liable to the provisions of the sixty-third section of chapter eighty-nine of the general statutes.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 19, 1868. 216-ly

May 20th, 1868.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN,

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A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Seminal Discharges, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Depravity, and other diseases, generally known as Venereal diseases, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the actual consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, mercurials, rings, or caustics, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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Rem's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Headache.

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Some folks seem to be proud of telling how "darned" their shoulders are, or of my crick in the back—or, "I have got the Sciatica"—and delight in bragging that "nothing can cure me?"—but when we get such "awful folks" to use Rem's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, faithfully, we not only cure their lameness and "charm" away their pains, but we actually take all the "kick" out of "drag out of them," and they frankly own up and say, "It works like a charm!"

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Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or a careless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained by sending for a circular to

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WOMAN.

FEMALLES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings from these sources in no small degree to their health and comfort, for numerous diseases are the result. Not only so, but some of these various female complaints can long be suffered to fester on, without involving the general health, if the individual, and are long producing permanent sickness and premature decay. Now, it is pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple remedies which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of these troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

"THE ASSAULT OF FEMALE OF PAIN." Hundreds suffer from the action, and the sufferer is very vainly to denigrate and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure, or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do it just to the doctor, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far oftener caused by a direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the human system, to create a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The malady in its progress, for processes of excessive irritation, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the prostrations of disease, the early commencement of sickness, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the nervous system, which, with the body half-ruined, and the mind half-ruined, is a fearful prospect, and in the night excites the humors designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, the necessary effort is required by the system to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When the excitement is over, another in perspective appears, the sufferer is obliged to leave school, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive fatigue, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage captures the victim of misery, and the unfortunate one, who is already suffering from the pain of disease and the exhaustion of her delicate system, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and sensations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims, and nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Excessive Flow, Long Continued Periods, for Pains and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known, HALL'S BLOOD PURIFIER, or BLOOD PURIFIER, Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

From its every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid and nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HALL'S BLOOD PURIFIER is more strength and more beauty to the preparations of Blood or, on infinitely safe and sound, and it is HALL'S BLOOD PURIFIER, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms: from whatever cause arising: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Indigestion, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness, and Sleeplessness at night, Anemia of Menstruation, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Loss of Spirit, Nervousness, and all the various diseases of the organization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the consequences of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out and ask for it. HALL'S BLOOD PURIFIER, take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address: H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 554 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with facsimile of our Chemical Warehouse, and signed

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